

with necrosis of tibia. Carcinoma of upper eyelid. Webbed fingers. Dr. Gatewood: Duodenal ulcer. A. D. Bevan: Obstruction of common bile-duct. Brodie abscess. Rodent ulcer of face. Pilonidal cyst. Gastrotomy on baby for removal of open safety-pin. Tumor of urinary bladder. Amebic abscess of liver.

Manual of Exercises for the Correction of Speech Disorders. By May Kirk Scripture and Eugene Jackson. 236 pp. Illustrated. Philadelphia: F. A. Davis Company. 1919. Price, \$2.00.

Outside of stammering and cognate speech defects by Blumel, which I reviewed in this Journal years ago, nothing in the way of a practical manual for the treatment of stuttering has appeared except the present volume by Mrs. Scripture. It is a book of value principally to teachers of speech disorders, and could scarcely be used by the layman or physician unacquainted with the general subjects.

In the preface a very worthy plea is made for early correction, first in the home and then in the primary schools. Undoubtedly this would go far to obviate defects which at a later period prove a brake to the efficiency of the individual. With truth the author insists that parents should always demand of their children even at the very beginning of speech, distinct utterance, no baby talk; no elisions of syllables, no slang, no short grunts for polite answers, no carelessness in thought or speech, and finally no nervous habits should be allowed to creep into the speech, such as hesitation, catching breath, etc.

The exercises themselves are all in practical use in the Vanderbilt Clinic. The melody cure of her famous husband is barely mentioned and no credit is given to him for it, although the principle is used over and over again in the exercises. H. H.

Milk. By Paul G. Heineman, Ph. D., Director of the Laboratories of the United States Standard Serum Company, Woodworth, Wisconsin. Octavo of 684 pages with 237 illustrations. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1919. Cloth, \$6.00 net.

The author was for thirteen years connected with the Department of Hygiene and Bacteriology in the University of Chicago, and his work is timely and exhaustive in its discussion of milk and milk products. The many illustrations and tables and the careful bibliography which completes each chapter make this a valuable reference book for scientific workers in the various problems connected with the milk supply of cities. Commercial and scientific advances are all carefully illustrated and discussed, and the publications of the United States Department of Agriculture, the American Medical Association and the public health associations of the country have been thoroughly worked over in gathering material for this book. The best milk law of the country, that of New York City, is quoted in full, as well as the standards for the production of certified milk. Copies are given of dairy score cards, and the method of scoring of dairies is thoroughly discussed.

Apropos of pasteurization before shipping into New York, the New York law requires that milk pasteurized outside the city limits should contain less than 300,000 bacteria per c.c., until it reaches the consumer. To secure this bacteriological content requires the transportation in refrigerator cars and continuous holding of the milk below 50 degrees until it reaches the consumer. An exhaustive treatise on the problems of the milk supply in large cities is a welcome addition to the libraries of public health specialists and those concerned in the welfare of childhood, as well as to the large group

teaching home economics in the high schools and universities throughout the country. Such a contribution Dr. Heineman has made in this book.

A. B.

Tuberculosis of the Lymphatic System. By Walter Bradford Metcalf. 216 pp. Illustrated. New York: Macmillan. 1919.

This volume is very timely and can be recommended as an acquisition to every physician's library, particularly the general practitioner. The author has briefly, but thoroughly, reviewed every phase of tuberculosis, beginning with anatomical considerations and ending with treatment. There is practically nothing new in the entire book. It is essentially a resume condensing all the known data on tuberculosis. The various theories regarding the etiology of tuberculosis are given considerable space, including the most recent one—that all tuberculosis takes its inception in childhood. Under diagnosis, the various tuberculin tests are carefully and accurately outlined, a valuable aid to the beginner who wishes to perform them. Under treatment, the author particularly recommends the use of long continued doses of tuberculin as preferable to surgical treatment, and states if general building-up processes, "combined with tuberculin therapy properly administered were used the surgical part of the treatment might be largely dispensed with." He also recommends the use of the X-Ray.

W. C. V.

Treatise on Cystoscopy and Urethroscopy. By Georges Luys. Translated and edited with additions by Abr. L. Wolbarst. 386 pp. Illustrated. St. Louis: C. V. Mosby Company. 1918.

As the translator states in his preface, the book is "frankly a plea in behalf of direct vision cystoscopy and urethroscopy," done especially with Luys' instruments. An interesting historical review of the development of the urethroscope and cystoscope is given, which describes particularly the European models while the most popular American types are not mentioned.

The chapter on urethroscopy covers the subject fairly well, and is well illustrated, especially on the posterior urethra, and a good working knowledge can be obtained. An axiom is given in the contra-indications to urethroscopy, which can be remembered to advantage, "the urethroscope should never be employed in a canal which has not been previously studied and dilated." The section on the catheterization of the ejaculatory ducts is well presented and the proper indications for its use is best illustrated in the case that is cited. In the section on the treatment of prostatic hypertrophy endourethral, no mention is made of Young's Punch Operation, which in many cases can be used to better advantage than the galvano-cautery.

Considerable knowledge of cystoscopy can be obtained from the pages devoted to this subject, though it is written particularly from the standpoint of direct vision cystoscopy with air dilatation. The section on kidney function tests merely mentions the subject and author states, "ureteral catheterization is extremely limited, much more so than in the exploration of the ureters and pelvis; and it should be employed only in such cases in which my 'urine segregator' cannot be utilized," which is a very different point of view from the American urologists.

The galvano-cautery, through the direct vision cystoscope, is advised instead of fulguration in treating bladder tumors.

In conclusion the reviewer is rather impressed with the book, chiefly because of the operative possibilities offered by the direct vision instruments, which we find rather difficult to do with the indirect.

J. R. D.